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Background document
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Friends of the Chair Group on Social and Demographic Statistics - Workstream 1

Mapping and reviewing the collective global and regional work in the area of social and demographic statistics[1]

Prepared by UNSD

[1] This document has not been formally edited.

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KEY MESSAGES:

- The Friends of the Chair Group (FoC) should **consider the findings on challenges and solutions presented in this report in its future discussions and work priorities**. Meanwhile, WS1 will continue mining the information provided by the 26 groups that participated in the mapping and reviewing exercise, primarily by surfacing insights and promising practices to **link with the work of WS2 and WS3**, providing them with a strong knowledge base to anchor their work.
- **A handful of countries carry a heavy burden in the area of social and demographic statistics, being** engaged in half or more of the global groups in the area of social and demographic (SD) statistics: South Africa (10 global groups and three regional groups), Mexico (8 global groups and three regional groups), Canada and Italy (each 7 global groups and four regional groups), Colombia, Ghana and Morocco (each participates in 7 global groups). Overall, the region with the highest participation of countries in SD statistics groups is ECA followed by ECE. Thus, **participation in global and regional groups needs to become more diverse in order to reflect the different national and regional contexts.**
- **NSOs need to play a stronger and leading role in data harmonisation, including through implementing capacity building activities in relevant government institutions.** At the national level, NSOs struggle to make international standards known and followed among members of the NSS, notably data owners and providers, often in charge of maintaining administrative registers.
- **Administrative sources have the potential to provide more timely, regular, and granular data, but such sources are not fully in place across countries.** Challenges exist in terms of quality of administrative sources, access difficulties, particularly at the micro level, and the limited impact statistical offices have on the content, timeliness, and improvements of administrative sources.
- **Limited funding and technical capacity are common challenges.** These hinder effective data collection and analysis, in developing countries in particular. The lack of infrastructure and skills necessary for census-taking using new technologies, including transition to register-based census methodologies, have been highlighted. Additionally, the Covid-19 pandemic necessitated the postponement of several censuses, posing additional challenges for NSOs.
- **Ensuring accurate and comprehensive data while respecting privacy proves to be a complex task.** A blend of inclusive data practices, collaborative efforts, concrete practical solutions, and innovative methodologies have been highlighted as key to addressing contemporary challenges in the realm of social and demographic statistics.
- **Stakeholder engagement and the collaborative spirit along the entire data value chain** improve data quality, foster a more comprehensive understanding of challenges, as well as help with development of effective solutions.
- Groups, agencies, secretariat entities and FoC member countries also **highlighted the importance of using innovative methods and integration of multiple data sources, including non-traditional ones** such as private and citizen-generated data, geospatial data (satellite images, remote sensing), big data and administrative data.
- The need for **an intersectional approach to identify multiple and intersecting inequalities in population groups, as well as systematic inclusion of various demographic groups**, such as slum dwellers, migrants, refugees, IDPs, and persons with disabilities into data production processes was emphasized.
- A wealth of materials and tools has been shared and **will be analysed to give further visibility to those applied solutions that address the main challenges** detailed in this report. This analysis will also support the additional workstreams of the FoC.

Introduction

Background

Workstream 1 of the Friends of the Chair (FoC) Group on Social and Demographic Statistics, led by Colombia, is tasked with mapping and reviewing the collective global and regional work in the area of social and demographic statistics.

Soon after the establishment of the Group, the co-Chairs and members agreed that, as a first step, the mapping and reviewing exercise should cover key stakeholders working in social and demographic statistics at the global and regional levels. Those include groups reporting to the UN Statistical Commission, groups reporting to UN regional statistical bodies, selected custodian agencies and Secretariat entities, and member countries of the Group.

To achieve its objectives, the Workstream members agreed that mapping should start with small, foundational steps but should continue to learn and refine the process based on the results and stakeholder input. The scope of the mapping exercise will be potentially expanded to include other international bodies working in the area of social and demographic statistics.

Its results contribute to the overall objective of the Friends of the Chair Group to produce specific recommendations for an agile and more responsive system of social and demographic statistics, in line with the central promise of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to leave no one behind, while anticipating data needs beyond 2030.

Methodology

Under the leadership of DANE Colombia, it was decided to initially approach: a) Chairs of the 12 groups in the field of social and demographic statistics currently reporting to the United Nations Statistical Commission, b) Chairs of the 17 groups in the field of social and demographic statistics currently (or recently) reporting to regional statistical bodies; c) 10 National Statistical Offices of the FoC Group member countries; and d) 3 selected custodian agencies and 7 Secretariat entities working in the field of social and demographic statistics. The full list of stakeholders that have been initially approached is in the table below:

Table 1: List of groups contacted for the exercise of mapping and reviewing the collective global and regional work in the area of social and demographic statistics:

Groups reporting to the UN Statistical Commission
1. Advisory Expert Group on Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics
2. Expert Group on City Prosperity Index

3. Expert Group on Identifying Slum and Non-slum Enumeration Areas
4. Expert Group on Innovative and Effective Ways to Collect Time-Use Statistics
5. Expert Group on Migration Statistics
6. Expert Group on Refugee, Internally Displaced Persons, and Statelessness Statistics
7. Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics
8. Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators
9. Intersecretariat Working Group on Household Surveys
10. Praia Group on Governance Statistics
11. Titchfield Group on ageing-related statistics and age-disaggregated data
12. Washington Group on Disability Statistics
Groups reporting to UN regional statistical bodies:
1. Gender Statistics Network (Economic Commission for Africa (ECA))
2. Working group on the assessment of statistics on work relationships and labour informality (Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC))
3. Working group on the compilation of experiences in generating statistics relating to prison systems (ECLAC)
4. Group of Experts on Gender Statistics and Steering Group on Gender Statistics (Economic Commission for Europe (ECE))
5. Group on Measuring Poverty and Inequality and Steering Group on Measuring Poverty and Inequality (ECE)
6. Group of Experts on Migration Statistics and Steering Group on Migration Statistics (ECE)
7. Group of Experts on Population and Housing Censuses and Steering Group on Population and Housing Censuses (ECE)
8. Working group on the guidelines for mainstreaming the gender perspective into statistical production (ECLAC)
9. Working group on the recommendations for measuring perceptions in household surveys (ECLAC)
10. Working group on the recommendations for quality analysis of household surveys (ECLAC)

11. Working group on the recommendations for the integration of administrative records related to children (ECLAC)
12. Regional civil registration and vital statistics core group for Africa (ECA)
13. Regional Steering Group for Civil Registration and Vital Statistics in Asia and the Pacific (Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP))
14. Regional Steering Group on Population and Social Statistics (ESCAP)
15. Task force on hard-to-reach groups in administrative sources (ECE)
16. Technical Advisory Group on Demographic and Social Statistics for Arab Countries (Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA))
17. Task Force on Population and Housing Censuses in Arab Countries (ESCWA)
18. Regional Coordination Committee on Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (ESCWA)
Selected custodian agencies and Secretariat entities:
1. ILO
2. UNDESA Population Division
3. UNDESA Statistics Division
4. UNECA
5. UNECE
6. UNECLAC
7. UNESCAP
8. UNESCO-UIS
9. UNESCWA
10. WHO
Friends of the Chair member countries:
1. Canada
2. Colombia
3. Denmark
4. Hungary

5. Indonesia
6. Lithuania
7. Mexico
8. Poland
9. South Africa
10. United Kingdom

Questionnaires[2] were designed to capture information from the key groups/stakeholders outlined above. It was agreed that the questionnaires should include information about the groups' expected duration, geographical coverage, group membership, mandate, and collaboration with other groups, among others. They should also allow for mapping of methodological work, available data, solutions, and tools, as well as of concerns, challenges, and shortcomings identified by the stakeholders. Furthermore, questionnaires include questions on perspectives and successful experiences for improved social and demographic statistics that have the potential to be replicated.

This background document presents results of this exercise, and covers an overview of the groups, group's characteristics, the range of areas that the groups currently cover, memberships, concerns, and challenges, as well as successful experiences identified by the groups reporting to the Statistical Commission, regional statistical bodies, selected custodian agencies and secretariat entities, and FoC member countries. It also includes the catalogue of the methodological work, tools and solutions the groups have developed or contributed to since 2015, and provided to the Secretariat in their responses.

Summary of responses

This summary updates the preliminary results presented in the official report of the Friends of the Chair Group (E/CN.3/2024/13).[3]

UNSD compiled results from a total of 41 respondents: 12 groups reporting to the Statistical Commission, 14 groups reporting to regional statistical bodies, 9 FoC member states, 6 custodian agencies and Secretariat entities.

2 In the Annex

3 Report E/CN.3/2024/13 presented responses as of 27 October 2023 (12 global groups, 10 regional groups, 8 custodian agencies and secretariat entities, and 7 FoC member countries). This background document included additional responses received afterwards (a total of 12 global groups, 14 regional groups, 8 custodian agencies and secretariat entities, and 8 FoC member countries).

Groups' Overview

The responses to the questionnaire reveal that the United Nations Statistical Commission is the primary intergovernmental body to which the majority of groups report, with a total of 12 active groups working in the area of social and demographic statistics. Regional statistical bodies also play a significant role; the Statistical Conference of the Americas is the second international body most groups reported to, with 5 groups under its purview. The Conference of European Statisticians oversees 4 groups, whereas the Statistical Committee of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia overseas the work of 3 groups in the area of social and demographic statistics. The Committee on Statistics of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific and the Statistical Commission for Africa are reported as the parent bodies for 1 group each, highlighting the distribution of statistical governance and priorities across different regions in the field of social and demographic statistics.

Table 2: Parent intergovernmental bodies of the groups responding to the mapping and reviewing exercise

	Parent intergovernmental body	Number of groups
	United Nations Statistical Commission	**12**
Regional statistical bodies	Statistical Conference of the Americas	**5**
	Conference of European Statisticians	**4**
	Statistical Committee of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia	**3**
	Committee on Statistics of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific	**1**
	Statistical Commission for Africa	**1**

The expected duration of groups varies between 2 years (as is the case for regional groups reporting to the Statistical Conference of the Americas), to undefined time periods, as is the case for Expert Group on Migration, Crime, ISWGHS, Washington Group on Disability Statistics or IAEG-GS.

Addressing the wealth and breadth of official statistics, the 12 current groups reporting to the UN Statistical Commission in the area of social and demographic statistics operate under various types of groups. Reflecting a spirit of inclusiveness and collective ownership, they are composed of 6 expert groups, 3 city groups, and 3 inter-agency and expert groups.

According to the operational reference framework, endorsed by the Commission in 2020[4], expert groups focus on methodology, which primarily involves the development of a statistical standard (or normative document), including its revisions and accompanying manuals and handbooks. Similarly, city groups also contribute to advancing methodologies towards the development of statistical standards, including its revisions and accompanying manuals and handbooks, but mainly in emerging statistical domains. Inter-agency and expert groups, on the other hand, have a twin focus: both on methodology and on coordination. Thus, they focus on the development of a statistical standard (or normative document), including its revisions and accompanying manuals and handbooks, but they also liaise among multiple stakeholders in order to coordinate statistical activities in the relevant domain.

The groups have been established across various years, starting in 2002 with the Washington Group on Disability Statistics, as presented in the following table.

Table 3: Global current groups reporting to the UN Statistical Commission in the area of social and demographic statistics, by type and year of establishment:

Groups:	Type of group:	Year the group was established:
Washington	City Group	2002
IAEG-GS	Inter-Agency and Expert Group	2007
ISWGHS	Inter-Agency and Expert Group	2015
Praia	City Group	2015
IAEG-SDGs	Expert Group	2015
EGRISS	Expert Group	2016
Migration	Expert Group	2018
Slum areas	Expert Group	2018
Time-use	Expert Group	2018
Titchfield	City Group	2018
City Prosperity	Working Group	2019
Crime*	Expert Group	2019

*Not active

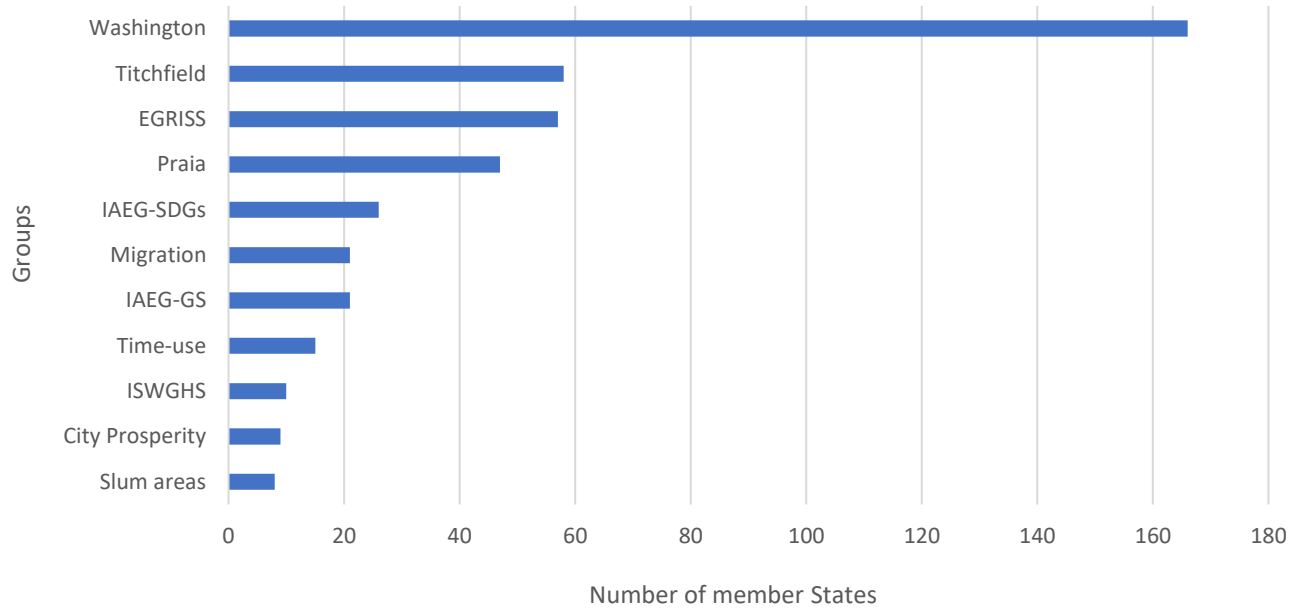
Group Membership

Looking at the membership of the groups highlights their diverse global composition as well as the extent to which countries are committed to collaborating on global and regional challenges in the field of social and demographic statistics. Their membership levels vary, with 19 groups with technical membership, 5 with managerial, and 1 group composed of both technical and managerial members.

[4] https://unstats.un.org/UNSDWebsite/statcom/session_51/documents/2020-27-WorkingMethods-E.pdf

The groups significantly differ in their number of members[5], with some having extensive membership while others have very few members. Groups reporting to the UN Statistical Commission are on average composed of 40 member States. This number ranges from 8 member States in the case of the Expert Group on Identifying Slum and Non-slum Enumeration Areas, to 166 member States in the case of the Washington Group on Disability Statistics.

Figure 1: Number of member States in Groups reporting to the UN Statistical Commission

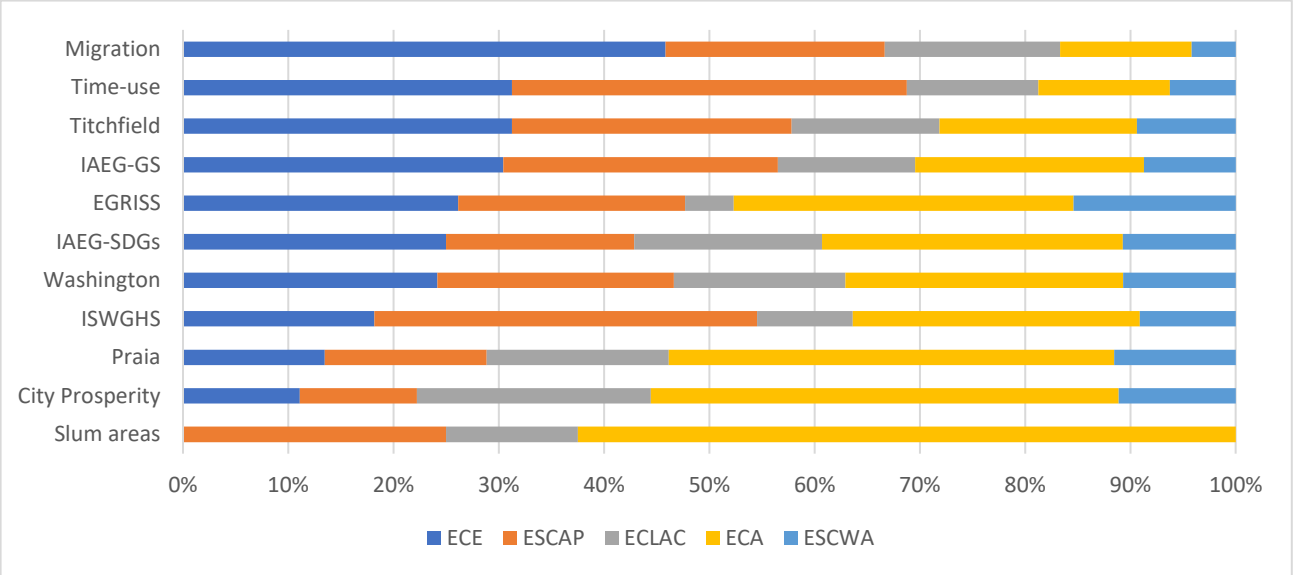


Note: Information on membership not reported by the Advisory Expert Group on Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics

Given their regional scope, the membership of groups reporting to regional statistical bodies ranges from 8 to 55 Member States, with an average of 18 member States. The regional group with the highest number of member States is the Regional Core Group for CRVS in Africa (UNECA) while the groups with the fewest number of member States are the group on measuring perceptions in household surveys (ECLAC), Group of experts on measuring poverty and inequality (UNECE) and Group of experts on migration statistics (UNECE), each composed of 8 member States.

[5] Groups can have additional representatives from UN agencies, multilateral and bilateral organizations, academia, and civil society organizations, including as observers.

Figure 2: Global Groups in the area of Social and Demographic Statistics reporting to the UN Statistical Commission - Regional breakdown of countries' membership



Notes:
Information on membership not reported by the Advisory Expert Group on Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics
Member States can be part of two regional commissions simultaneously.

There is a strong engagement of African countries in global statistical groups, with the African region being the most represented in the global groups, followed by UNECE and ESCAP. Figure 2 outlines membership broken down by world regions for each of the group, where it can be noted that UNECA members represent more than 60 per cent of the members of the Expert Group on Identifying Slum and Non-slum Enumeration Areas, and almost half of the members of the Praia Group on Governance Statistics, whereas in the case of Expert Group on Migration Statistics, for example, almost half of the members are members of UNECE.

Participation in global and regional groups needs to become more diverse in order to reflect the different national contexts. A handful of countries carry a heavy burden in the area of social and demographic statistics, being engaged in half or more of the global groups. The following countries are among the countries with the highest participation, being very involved in various global statistical initiatives, particularly focusing on the development of methods, normative work and international standards in the area of social and demographic statistics:

1. **South Africa**: Participates in 10 global groups.
2. **Mexico, Colombia**: Each participates in 8 global groups.
3. **Canada, Ghana, Italy, Morocco**: Each participates in 7 groups.
4. **Hungary, Thailand, Philippines**, **Uganda:** Each participates in 6 groups.

Among all the Member States, South Africa is particularly notable for its active participation, being a member of 10 global groups, in addition to being a member of three regional groups. It is followed by

Mexico and Colombia, members of 8 global and three regional groups each. Canada, Italy, the UK, the US are notably active in regional groups reporting to the Conference of European Statisticians, each being a member of four groups in the area of social and demographic statistics.

Range of areas covered by the Groups

Table 4: Thematic Focus of Groups in the area of Social and Demographic Statistics reporting to the UN Statistical Commission and Regional Statistical Bodies

	# Groups reporting to UNSC	Group	# Groups reporting to regional bodies	Regional Commission	Total
A. Specific population group					
Women and men	1	IAEG-GS	3	ECE, ECLAC, ECA	4
International migrants	1	EG Migration	1	ECE	2
Refugees, IDPs and stateless	1	EGRISS			1
Urban population	1	EG City Prosperity			1
Slum population and informal settlements	1	EG Slum Areas			1
Population with disabilities	1	Washington			1
Older population	1	Titchfield			1

Looking at the focus of work of currently active groups reporting to the UN Statistical Commission or regional statistical bodies in the area of social and demographic statistics, 12 groups have a focus on specific population groups (Table 4) with a relatively higher focus on gender-related statistics, 4 groups focusing on statistics on women and men and on international migration statistics, 2 groups.

Table 5: Groups in the area of Social and Demographic Statistics focused on Data sources reporting to the UN Statistical Commission and Regional Statistical Bodies

	# Groups reporting to UNSC	Group	# Groups reporting to regional bodies	Regional Commission	Total
B. Data source					
Household surveys	1	ISWGHS	2	ECLAC	3
CRVS			3	ESCAP, ECA, ESCWA	3
PHC			2	ECE, ESCWA	2
Admin records			2	ECE, ECLAC	2
Time-use surveys	1	EG Time-use			1
Prison systems			1	ECLAC	1

In terms of groups focusing on data sources for social and demographic concerns (Table 5), household surveys receive stark attention both at global and regional levels, with a total of three groups focusing on them. Civil registration and vital statistics (CRVS) systems and administrative records in general also receive more attention from the statistical community, with two regional groups respectively.

Table 6: Statistical domains (CSA 2.0) covered by Groups in the area of Social and Demographic Statistics reporting to the UN Statistical Commission and Regional Statistical Bodies

	# Groups reporting to UNSC	Group	# Groups reporting to regional bodies	Regional Commission	Total
C. CSA 2.0 Statistical domain					
1. Demographic and Social Statistics					
101 Population			**2**	**ECE, ECA**	**2**
102 Migration	**2**	**EG Migration, EGRISS**	**1**	**ECE**	**3**
103 Labour			**1**	**ECLAC**	**1**
105 Health	**1**	**Washington**			**1**
106 Income and consumption			**1**	**ECE**	**1**
108 Human settlements statistics	**2**	**EG City Prosperity, EG Slum Areas**			**2**
110 Time-Use	**1**	**EG Time-use**			**1**
199 Demographic and social statistics, n.e.c.			**2**	**ESCAP, ESCWA**	**2**
4. Governance statistics					
404 Access to and quality of justice	**1**	**EG Crime**			**1**
406 Absence of corruption	**1**	**EG Crime**			**1**
408 Safety and security	**1**	**EG Crime**			**1**
499 Governance statistics, n.e.c	**1**	**Praia**			**1**
5. Cross-cutting statistics					
503 Gender statistics	**1**	**IAEG-GS**	**3**	**ECE, ECLAC, ECA**	**4**
504 Special Population Groups	**2**	**Washington, Titchfield**			**2**
505 Living conditions and poverty			**1**	**ECE**	**1**
599 Cross-cutting statistics, n.e.c.	**1**	**ISWGHS**			**1**
6. Statistical infrastructure and methodology	**1**	**ISWGHS**			**1**

Groups cover a range of statistical domains; gender statistics is the field most widely covered, with three regional groups and one global group. Within the Demographic and Social Statistics domain, groups are quite widespread across fields: population, migration, labour, health, income and consumption, human settlements, time-use. Based on the Classification of Statistical Activities, statistics on gender equality and international migration as well as household surveys are the topics with multiple groups. Moreover, the only fields not cited by groups in the Demographic and Social Statistics domain are education, social protection and culture.

In addition, groups indicated that the focus of their work lies in various fields of the Governance statistics domain, and in the Statistical infrastructure and methodology domain.

Highlighted concerns and challenges

Data comparability, timeliness, data granularity as well as resource constraints seem to have been recognized by the groups, FoC member countries and agencies and secretariat entities participating in this mapping exercise as main challenges for improved social and demographic statistics.

a) Data Harmonisation and Comparability

Out of the 25 groups in the area of social and demographic statistics reporting to the Statistical Commission and regional statistical bodies that responded to the question of challenges and shortcomings for achieving better social and demographic statistics that are more granular, frequent, and timely, a significant portion[6] emphasized the lack of harmonized and comparable data as one of the main challenges. This issue was mentioned at both national and international levels.

At the national level, NSOs struggle to make international standards known and followed among members of the NSS, notable data owners and providers, often in charge of maintaining administrative registers. This would speak to the importance of conferring NSOs with a leading role for harmonization of data across the various stages of the data value chain, including a strong capacity building programme involving all relevant government institutions, noting disparities in statistical infrastructure.

While the groups recognized that administrative sources could support more timely, regular, and granular data[7], the groups acknowledged that such sources (e.g., population registers, border records, visa permits, civil registration, etc.) are not fully in place across countries, and in many cases, are not accessible by national statistical offices to be utilized for statistical purposes. Difficulties in comparing administrative data with other sources, such as surveys, due to different classifications or definitions were also acknowledged. These points were reiterated by secretariat entities underlining challenges with quality of administrative sources, access difficulties, especially on the micro level, and insufficient influence of statistical offices over the content, timeliness, and improvements of administrative sources.

Resource allocation and availability was cited often as a factor hindering the adoption of international standards and hence international comparability, as insufficient resources prevent scaling up of technological solutions, training programmes and integration of data.

At the international level, the need for international comparability through common definitions was explicitly highlighted. The need for internationally agreed guidance to keep up with the changing society was underscored, with examples given in the areas of migration and mobility, education, governance and sampling methodologies for marginalized population groups. In terms of development of methodologies and concepts, challenges related to standardisation have been noted as particularly

6 Expert Group on Migration Statistics, City Prosperity Index, Titchfield, Praia, Intersecretariat Working Group on Household Surveys, TAG-Demographic and Social Statistics for Arab States, Working Group on Guidelines for Mainstreaming the Gender_ECLAC,

7 Steering Group on Population and Housing Censuses_ECE, Expert Group on Migration, RRAA_ECLAC, Working Group on Assessment of statistics on work relationships and labour informality_ECLAC

relevant in areas related to certain topics, such as violence against women and girls, gender and sexual diversity, or statistics on the environment or international trade with a gender perspective.

Development of guidance and methodologies still lacking was also highlighted as an important challenge, for example for the combined use of various sources, and classifications for demographic characteristics, such as standard groups of age.

b) Data Timeliness and Granularity

Addressing data gaps, especially those pertaining to vulnerable population groups, and the timely availability of data, were a recurring theme recognized as significant challenges by a few groups, in particular in terms of achieving a balance between precision of the estimates and timeliness.

Ensuring the granularity of data for in-depth analysis was a concern shared by multiple groups, custodian agencies and secretariat entities. More detailed data disaggregation by various sociodemographic characteristics and the consideration of data-linkage were found as essential. For example, national surveys not specifically designed to adequately cover migrant populations, generally cannot produce disaggregated data by migrant status.

c) Resource and Capacity Constraints

Many groups pointed out facing limitations in terms of funding and resource constraints in general as a common challenge for improved social and demographic statistics, hindering effective data collection and analysis with enough granularity. This point was also observed by secretariat entities.

Technical capacity was an area of concern for at least six groups and secretariat entities. Technical ability to collect, analyse, and disseminate more comprehensive statistics while meeting the data needs of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is a recognized shortcoming, in developing countries in particular. Some of the groups touched upon the complexities related to non-response bias and issues related to data confidentiality and privacy. Ensuring accurate and comprehensive data while respecting privacy proves to be a complex task that requires technical expertise.

Moreover, it was noted that due to the global pandemic of Covid-19 several censuses had to be postponed, posing a challenge for NSOs. The lack of infrastructure and skills necessary for census-taking using new technologies, including transition to register based census methodologies was also noted.

Lastly, lacking strong cooperation and coordination across institutions and across departments within institutions, were identified as a challenge, as well as underutilization of available knowledge and capacities, and insufficiently developed advocacy and communication programs.

The incorporation of an inter-institutional coordination mechanism on gender data, that could facilitate the collaboration between different actors involved in the NSS, relevant government agencies, has also been mentioned as a challenge.

Unstable conditions forced displacements and impact of conflict were also cited as an obvious challenge for statistical systems with its impact on the completeness of administrative records and on the implementation of population and housing censuses. Conflicts lead to the displacement of populations, making it challenging to locate and survey affected individuals and communities, resulting in incomplete or inaccurate data.

Highlighted Perspectives and Successful Experiences

When it comes to different perspectives and successful experiences that the groups, selected custodian agencies, secretariat entities and FoC member countries believe should be considered by the Friends of the Chair Group as having the potential to be replicated for an agile and more responsive system of social and demographic statistic, the recurring themes are summarized as follows:

a) Collaboration and Stakeholder Engagement:

The value of cooperation and coordination throughout the national data ecosystem (beyond national statistical systems) was shared as a successful perspective by several groups. The creation of communities of horizontal cooperation was also shared as an example that allowed countries to take advantage of the knowledge of others and shorten the time to implement adjustments to their collection instruments.

The stakeholder engagement and the collaborative spirit along the entire data value chain was found to improve the data quality, foster a more comprehensive understanding of challenges, as well as help with development of effective solutions. Cross-disciplinary articulation, political will coordination and collaboration was also found to be a mutually reinforcing practice that renders stronger results and significantly increases the impact that social and demographic statistics may have in the design and implementation of policies.

Forming smaller but diverse sub-groups focused on specific topics of interest was shared as a successful experience in making progress on new areas of official statistics, with NSOs, producers of administrative data, international and regional institutions, researchers, and civil society – each bringing their complementary experience and specific expertise.

One FoC member country highlighted cross-pollination as a powerful practice, whereby members of some Groups actively link to other groups to advocate and share ongoing work.

b) Sharing Successful Experiences from Specific Implementations:

Several groups and FoC member countries shared concrete examples, toolkits and self-assessment tools that have been effective in their respective areas, from time-use statistics to governance and the identification of slum areas. Platforms, repositories and compendiums, communities of practice and fora where users can access data and other resources, and exchange views with peers, including through

regional workshops and other capacity building activities, were hailed as one of the most impactful practices. Even simple practical tools and solutions, such as the transfer of tablets between countries in the case of census taking, could serve as benchmarks for other groups and entities and underscore the value of practical, on-the-ground solutions.

c) Development of Statistical Methodologies

Using common concepts, definitions, and classifications across various sources and other statistical harmonization processes were shared as successful examples that facilitates the use of combined sources and expands the range of available data.

The development of standards, frameworks and guidance to collect and compile data on specific issues was appreciated by several groups and FoC member countries, highlighting their usefulness to boost coverage and harmonization.

In this vein, FoC member countries welcomed instances where indicators are aligned across different statistical frameworks, as this facilitates comparison and decreases response burden.

d) Inclusion of Vulnerable or Specific Groups in Statistics:

Some groups emphasized the importance of systematic inclusion of various demographic groups, such as slum dwellers, migrants, refugees, IDPs, and persons with disabilities into data production processes. The need for an intersectional approach to identify multiple and intersecting inequalities in population groups was noted. It was also noted that the specification of the obligation to mainstream a gender perspective into statistical production in the legal framework of the NSS, for example, would allow for an increased allocation of resources for gender mainstreaming, as well as establishing some minimum criteria to ensure that basic standards related to gender are being met.

By ensuring these groups are represented in statistics, it aids in the development of informed policies tailored to their specific needs of vulnerable groups, ensuring that no one is left behind on the path to sustainable development.

e) Innovative Data Collection, Statistics Production and Analysis:

Groups and FoC member countries highlighted the importance of using innovative methods and integration of multiple data sources, including non-traditional ones such as private and citizen-generated data, geospatial data (satellite images, remote sensing), big data and administrative data, etc. Several examples were shared, such as on using census data in calculating SDGs related indicators, using small area estimation techniques and record linkage. These innovations enhance the depth, breadth, and applicability of data. Groups also emphasized the significance of building statistical capacity through training, regional workshops, and the provision of technical and substantive support. Training on these innovative methods was recognized as paramount for implementation.

By synthesizing the responses, it seems evident that a blend of inclusive data practices, collaboration, concrete practical solutions, and innovative methodologies might hold a key to addressing contemporary challenges in the realm of social and demographic statistics.

Methodological work, tools, and solutions

National Statistical Offices greatly value their participation in groups for the opportunities to collaborate, share experiences, enhance efficiency, fill data gaps, focus on specific challenges, develop new methodologies, tools and solutions, and gain guidance in complex statistical areas. These collaborative efforts are crucial in advancing global and regional statistical practices and addressing the challenges outlined above.

Based on the responses from various NSOs about their participation in groups reporting to the UN Statistical Commission or regional statistical bodies, it is evident that the primary motivations and value-added lie in **collaboration, mutual learning, and the improvement of statistical practices**. For example, the participation in groups like the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics allows countries to share their experiences and understand diverse challenges in gender statistics. This group serves as a platform for discussing ways to improve data collection and address gaps in gender-related statistics.

Many NSOs highlighted the role of groups in **promoting efficiency and reducing work duplication**. The alignment of indicators in groups such as the Washington Group on Disability Statistics, focusing on disability measures suitable for census and national surveys, helps in creating standardized methods for data collection and analysis, thus facilitating international comparisons, and reducing the reporting burden.

The responses emphasize the contribution of groups in **addressing data gaps and modernizing statistical practices**. For instance, the Titchfield group is recognized for its efforts in producing age-disaggregated and aging-related data, crucial for understanding demographic trends and informing policy. Similarly, the groups working on population and housing censuses aid in enhancing the conduct of population and housing censuses, sharing knowledge and experiences is vital for the implementation of effective and modern census methodologies.

Certain groups are commended for their **concentrated efforts on specific challenges**, for example, in the development of statistical information on persons with disabilities or refugees, supporting national relevant policies and programs. This focus on specialized themes is integral to addressing unique statistical needs and challenges. NSOs value the development of **new tools and methodologies** in these groups. Mexico's INEGI, for instance, reported benefiting from learning about new standardized tools focusing on ageing. These tools are essential for producing comparable data disaggregated by key characteristics, and vital for public policy development.

Since 2015, the groups have developed or contributed to various forms of methodological work, such as reports, guidelines/guidance, frameworks, recommendations, manual/handbooks, indicators,

classifications, standards/principles as well as to various forms of applied tools and solutions, such as question sets/modules/model questionnaires, toolkits, reference materials, repositories, training materials and metadata. The catalogue of all the methodological work, tools and solutions the groups have provided to the Secretariat will be made publicly available at the webpage of the Friends of the Chair Group, and it's also included as Annex 2 of this document.

As this is an ongoing work, to facilitate ease of access and usability with an objective to create a dynamic and interactive resource, the plan is to publish the catalogue, allowing users to locate specific items based on challenge addressed, type of tool, applicable field, or date of development. This user-friendly approach will aim to support practitioners, researchers, and policymakers in efficiently finding the resources most relevant to their needs.

In addition, the members of workstream 1 will further analyse the catalogue, as well as the highlighted perspectives and successful experiences outlined in this report, with a view of providing workstreams 2 and 3 with a strong knowledge base to anchor their work towards a better integrated and elevated social and demographic statistics pillar.

Annexes

Annex 1: Catalogue of methodological work the groups developed or contributed to:

Classifications		
The International Classification of Activities for Time-Use Statistics 2016 (ICATUS 2016) https://unstats.un.org/unsd/gender/timeuse/23012019%20ICATUS.pdf	EG Time-use	2021
Classification of Time-Use Activities for Latin America and the Caribbean (CAUTAL) https://www.cepal.org/en/publications/40170-classification-time-use-activities-latin-america-and-caribbean-cautal	ECLAC	2016

Recommendations		
International Recommendations on Statelessness Statistics (IROSS) https://egrisstats.org/recommendations/international-recommendations-on-statelessness-statistics-iross/	EGRISS	2023
International Recommendations on Statelessness Statistics: Discussion Paper https://egrisstats.org/resource/international-recommendations-on-statelessness-statistics-discussion-paper/	EGRISS	2021
International Recommendations on IDP Statistics (IRIS) https://egrisstats.org/recommendations/international-recommendations-on-idp-statistics-iris/	EGRISS	2020
International Recommendations on Refugee Statistics (IRRS) https://egrisstats.org/recommendations/international-recommendations-on-refugee-statistics-irrs/	EGRISS	2018
Recommendations for measuring perceptions in household surveys https://cea.cepal.org/12/en/documents/recommendations-measuring-perceptions-household-surveys-summary	Measuring Perceptions in HS_ECLAC	2023
Recommendations for quality analysis of household surveys https://cea.cepal.org/12/en/documents/recommendations-quality-analysis-household-surveys-summary	Quality Analysis of HS_ECLAC	2023
Diagnosis and recommendations to integrate administrative Records related to children. Use of administrative records for better statistics on children and adolescents https://cea.cepal.org/12/en/documents/diagnosis-and-recommendations-integrate-administrative-records-related-children-use	Integration of Administrative Records Related to Children_ECLAC	2023
Conference of European Statisticians Recommendations for the 2020 Censuses of Population and Housing https://unece.org/info/Statistics/pub/21844	Steering Group on Population and Housing Censuses_ECE	2015
Self-enumeration/response in population and housing census using the Internet with reference to Arab countries https://www.unescwa.org/publications/self-enumeration-response-population-housing-census-internet-arab-countries	TF on Population and Housing Censuses in the Arab Countries_ESCWA	2021
Methodological recommendations on the measurement of the quality of household survey figures https://hdl.handle.net/11362/68034	ECLAC	2023
Methodological recommendations for the inclusion of information on the international migrant population in the calibration of expansion factors in household surveys: the case of the National Employment Survey of Chile. https://hdl.handle.net/11362/47973	ECLAC	2022
Recomendaciones para los censos de población y vivienda en América Latina. Revisión 2020 https://repositorio.cepal.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/9f9ca2fa-27a0-41d6-92c8-60de446fc2ce/content	ECLAC	2021
Recommendations for the publication of official statistics from household surveys in the context of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic https://hdl.handle.net/11362/45382	ECLAC	2020

Recommendations for eliminating selection bias in household surveys during the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic https://hdl.handle.net/11362/45553	ECLAC	2020
Estimation of Social Expenditures from the System of National Accounts: A Proposal for Education, Health and Social Protection Functions https://hdl.handle.net/11362/40847	ECLAC	2016
Recommendations for Measuring Older Populations in Institutions https://unece.org/info/publications/pub/21945	ECE	2020
Recommendations on Communicating Population Projections https://unece.org/info/publications/pub/21848	ECE	2018

Manuals/ Handbooks		
Compilers' Manual (revision) https://egrisstats.org/activities/compilers-manual/	EGRISS	2023
Compilers' Manual (first version) https://egrisstats.org/resource/compilers-manual/	EGRISS	2020
Handbook on Governance Statistics https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/Documents/Issues/HRIndicators/handbook_governance_statistics.pdf	Praia	2020
Handbook on the use of administrative sources and sample surveys to measure international migration in CIS countries https://unece.org/info/Statistics/pub/21846	Steering Group on Migration statistics_ECE	2016
Handbook on measuring equity in education https://uis.unesco.org/sites/default/files/documents/handbook-measuring-equity-education-2018-en.pdf	UNESCO-UIS	2018
Aligning and reporting on indicator: 4.1.1: UIS annotated workflow https://gaml.uis.unesco.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2020/03/4.1.1_Aligning-and-reporting-on-indicator-4.1.1.pdf	UNESCO-UIS	2018
Overview of Household Survey Data Quality Assessment (DQA) Tool https://uis.unesco.org/sites/default/files/documents/training-workshop-manual-household-survey-data-2017-en_0.pdf	UNESCO-UIS	2017
Catalogue 2.0 of Learning Assessments Manual https://uis.unesco.org/sites/default/files/documents/uis-catalogue-2.0-learning-assessments-manual-2017-en.pdf	UNESCO-UIS	2017
Handbook for the use of death distribution methods https://www.cepal.org/en/publications/48684-handbook-use-death-distribution-methods	ECLAC	2023
Producing land cover change maps and statistics: step by step guide on the use of QGIS and Rstudio https://www.unescap.org/resources/producing-land-cover-change-maps-and-statistics-step-step-guide-use-qgis-and-rstudio	ESCAP	2021
Producing urban hotspot maps: step by step guide on the use of QGIS https://www.unescap.org/kp/2021/producing-urban-hotspot-maps-step-step-guide-use-qgis	ESCAP	2021

Mapping population exposure to flood hazards: step by step guide on the use of QGIS https://www.unescap.org/kp/2021/mapping-population-exposure-flood-hazards-step-step-guide-use-qgis	ESCAP	2021
Handbook for Improving the Production and Use of Migration Data for Development https://www.un.org/development/desa/pd/sites/www.un.org.development.desa.pd/files/unpd_cm15_201702_final_handbook_30.06.16_as4_0_0.pdf	UN Population Division	2017

Guidelines/ Guidance		
Guidance related to COVID-19 and household surveys https://unstats.un.org/iswghs/TaskForcesDetails/covid-19-and-household-surveys	ISWGHS	2022
Spatial anonymization in public-use household survey datasets https://unstats.un.org/iswghs/TaskForcesDetails/spatial-anonymization-in-public-use-hhs-datasets	ISWGHS	2021
Measuring food consumptions in household surveys https://unstats.un.org/iswghs/TaskForcesDetails/measuring-food-consumption-in-hhs	ISWGHS	2018
The Washington Group on Disability Statistics: Interviewer Guidelines https://www.washingtongroup-disability.com/fileadmin/uploads/wg/Documents/WG_Implementation_Document__8_-_Interviewer_Guidelines__February_2023_.pdf	Washington	2023
Using the WG Questions to Monitor the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disability (UNCRPD) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) https://www.washingtongroup-disability.com/fileadmin/uploads/wg/Documents/WG_Resource_Document__4_-_Monitoring_Using_the_WG_Questions.pdf https://www.washingtongroup-disability.com/resources/disaggregation-and-sdgs/	Washington	2020
Translation of the Washington Group Tools https://www.washingtongroup-disability.com/fileadmin/uploads/wg/Documents/WG_Implementation_Document__3_-_Translation_of_the_Washington_Group_Tools.pdf	Washington	2020
Cognitive Testing of the Washington Group Translated Question https://www.washingtongroup-disability.com/fileadmin/uploads/wg/Documents/Cognitive_Testing_of_the_Washington_Group.pdf	Washington	2020
The Social Model of Disability https://www.washingtongroup-disability.com/wg-blog/how-are-the-washington-group-questions-consistent-with-the-social-model-of-disability-65/	Washington	2019
Governance Statistics in the COVID-19 Era: A Praia City Group Guidance Note https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/Documents/Issues/HRIndicators/GovernanceStatisticsCOVID-19Era.pdf	Praia	2020
Guidelines on Data Flows and Global Data Reporting for the Sustainable Development Goals", prepared by the IAEG-SDGs https://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/49th-session/documents/BG-Item-3a-IAEG-SDGs-DataFlowsGuidelines-E.pdf	IAEG-SDGs	2018

Guidelines for mainstreaming the gender perspective in statistical production summary https://cea.cepal.org/12/en/documents/guidelines-mainstreaming-gender-perspective-statistical-production-summary	GL for Mainstreaming the Gender_ECLAC	2023
Methodological Guide on Time-use Measurements in Latin America and the Caribbean https://www.cepal.org/en/publications/48020-methodological-guide-time-use-measurements-latin-america-and-caribbean	GL for Mainstreaming the Gender_ECLAC	2022
Guidelines for assessing the quality of administrative sources for use in censuses https://unece.org/info/publications/pub/360852	Steering Group on Population and Housing Censuses_ECE	2021
Guidelines on the use of registers and administrative data for population and housing censuses https://unece.org/info/publications/pub/21849	Steering Group on Population and Housing Censuses_ECE	2018
Guidance for Measuring Intra-household Power and Decision-making https://unece.org/info/publications/pub/352411	Steering Group on Gender statistics_ECE	2021
Guidance on Communicating Gender Statistics https://unece.org/info/publications/pub/348598	Steering Group on Gender statistics_ECE	2020
Guidance on the use of longitudinal data for migration statistics https://unece.org/info/publications/pub/352581	Steering Group on Migration statistics_ECE	2021
Guidance on Data Integration for Measuring Migration https://unece.org/info/publications/pub/21850	Steering Group on Migration statistics_ECE	2018
Measuring Change in the Socio-Economic Conditions of Migrants https://unece.org/info/publications/pub/21843	Steering Group on Measuring poverty and inequality_ECE	2015
Poverty Measurement: Guide to Data Disaggregation https://unece.org/info/publications/pub/351062	Steering Group on Measuring poverty and inequality_ECE	2020
Guide on poverty measurement https://unece.org/info/Statistics/pub/21936	Steering Group on Measuring poverty and inequality_ECE	2017
APAI-CRVS Facilitators Strategic Planning Guide https://apai-crvs.uneca.org/node/73	Regional Core Group for	2022

	CRVS in Africa_ECA	
CRVS Digitisation Guidebook http://www.crvs-dgb.org/en/	Regional Core Group for CRVS in Africa_ECA	2022
Guidance on Measuring the Impact of the Covid-19 Pandemic on Women and Men https://unece.org/statistics/documents/2022/05/working-documents/guidance-measuring-impact-covid-19-pandemic-women	ECE	2022
The role of brand management, marketing and crisis communication for Statistical Organizations https://unece.org/info/Statistics/pub/384391	ECE	2022
Risk Management https://unece.org/statistics/documents/2023/01/working-documents/2b-risk-management	ECE	2023
Guide on Valuing Unpaid Household Service Work https://unece.org/info/publications/pub/21856	ECE	2017
Reporting learning outcomes in basic education: Country's options for indicator 4.1.1 https://uis.unesco.org/sites/default/files/documents/countrys-reporting-option-_zambia_aaea.final_.pdf	UNESCO-UIS	2022
Guidelines for Data Collection to Measure SDG 4.7.4 and 4.7.5 https://uis.unesco.org/sites/default/files/documents/guidelines_sdg_474_475_final_v3.pdf	UNESCO-UIS	2021
Processing education expenditure data from household surveys https://unstats.un.org/iswghs/documents/HHS-education-expenditure-data-processing.pdf	UNESCO-UIS	2021
Efficiency and Effectiveness in Choosing and Using an EMIS: Guidelines for Data Management and Functionality in Education Management Information Systems (EMIS) https://tcg.uis.unesco.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/4/2020/09/EMIS-Buyers-Guide-EN-fin-WEB.pdf	UNESCO-UIS	2020
Operational Guide to Using EMIS to Monitor SDG 4 https://emis.uis.unesco.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/5/2020/09/EMIS-Operational-Guide-EN-WEB.pdf	UNESCO-UIS	2020
Quick Guide to Education Indicators for SDG 4 https://uis.unesco.org/sites/default/files/documents/quick-guide-education-indicators-sdg4-2018-en.pdf	UNESCO-UIS	2018
Measuring Household Expenditure on Education: A Guidebook for designing household survey questionnaires https://uis.unesco.org/sites/default/files/documents/measuring-household-expenditure-education-2018-en.pdf	UNESCO-UIS	2018
Guidelines for Country-Level Design of the National Strategy for the Development of Education Statistics https://uis.unesco.org/sites/default/files/documents/national-strategy-development-education-statistics-guidelines-2017-en_1.pdf	UNESCO-UIS	2017
Quick Guide for Implementing a National Assessment	UNESCO-UIS	2017

https://uis.unesco.org/sites/default/files/documents/quick-guide-3-implementing-national-learning-assessment.pdf		
Guidelines for Country-Level Design of the National Strategy for the Development of Education Statistics https://uis.unesco.org/sites/default/files/documents/national-strategy-development-education-statistics-guidelines-2017-en_1.pdf	UNESCO-UIS	2017
UIS Code of Practice for education statistics produced from household surveys https://uis.unesco.org/sites/default/files/documents/code-practice-household-survey-2017-en_1.pdf	UNESCO-UIS	2017
Methodological guide on time-use measurements in Latin America and the Caribbean https://hdl.handle.net/11362/47379	ECLAC	2021
Guide for the implementation of a quality assurance framework for statistical processes and outputs https://hdl.handle.net/11362/47476	ECLAC	2021
Protocol for the collection and dissemination of data on children and adolescents participating in studies https://hdl.handle.net/11362/47474	ECLAC	2021
Guidelines for gender mainstreaming in the working groups of the Statistical Conference of the Americas https://hdl.handle.net/11362/47477	ECLAC	2021
General guidelines for the collection of census data. Review of methods for the 2020 round of censuses https://hdl.handle.net/11362/47483	ECLAC	2021
Métodos para la medición de la migración interna y sus efectos sociodemográficos, con especial atención al uso de los censos y las matrices de migración https://www.cepal.org/es/publicaciones/48923-metodos-la-medicion-la-migracion-interna-sus-efectos-sociodemograficos-especia	ECLAC	2023
Methodological guide on time-use measurements in Latin America and the Caribbean https://www.cepal.org/en/publications/48020-methodological-guide-time-use-measurements-latin-america-and-caribbean	ECLAC	2022
Guidelines for mainstreaming the gender perspective into statistical production https://cea.cepal.org/12/en/documents/guidelines-mainstreaming-gender-perspective-statistical-production-summary	ECLAC	2023
Using big data for official statistics: key considerations when using mobile phone data https://www.unescap.org/kp/2022/using-big-data-official-statistics-key-considerations-when-using-mobile-phone-data	ESCAP	2022
Guidelines for estimating the completeness of civil registration of vital events: a guide for practitioners https://www.unescap.org/kp/2022/guidelines-estimating-completeness-civil-registration-vital-events-guide-practitioners	ESCAP	2022
CRVS Systems Improvement Framework | Get Every One in the Picture https://getinthepicture.org/resource/crvs-systems-improvement-framework	ESCAP	2021
Asia-Pacific guidelines to data integration for official statistics	ESCAP	2021

https://www.unescap.org/kp/2021/asia-pacific-guidelines-data-integration-official-statistics		
Technical Guidance on Ocean Accounting https://www.unescap.org/resources/stats-brief-february-2020-issue-no-22-ocean-accounts-icing-cake	ESCAP	2020
Production of a Vital Statistics Guide, Rev. 1 | Get Every One in the Picture https://getinthepicture.org/resource/production-vital-statistics-guide-rev-1	ESCAP	2020
Maintaining Civil Registration and Vital Statistics during the COVID-19 pandemic https://getinthepicture.org/sites/default/files/resources/UNLIA%20Guidelines-COVID19%20and%20CR_9April_final.pdf	ESCAP	2020
Mainstreaming gender in environment statistics for the SDGs and beyond, identifying priorities in Asia and the Pacific https://www.unescap.org/resources/working-paper-series-sdwp10october-2019-mainstreaming-gender-environment-statistics-sdgs	ESCAP	2019

Frameworks		
Final Report on Conceptual frameworks and Concepts and Definitions on International Migration https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/migration-expert-group/task-forces/TF2-ConceptualFramework-Final.pdf	EG Migration	2021
Global Urban monitoring framework https://unhabitat.org/the-global-urban-monitoring-framework	EG City Prosperity	2022
Modernizing of the production of time-use statistics https://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/53rd-session/documents/BG-3h-Modernization_UN_EG_TUS2021_FINAL_SENT_rev-E.pdf	EG Time-use	2022
Modernization of the production of time-use statistics: A placemat linking priority components of the conceptual framework https://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/51st-session/documents/BG-Item3m-Placemat-E.pdf	EG Time-use	2020
Time-use data and time-use surveys: Concepts and definitions https://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/51st-session/documents/BG-Item3m-Concepts_and_definitions-E.pdf	EG Time-use	2020
Towards defining quality for data and statistics on time-use https://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/53rd-session/documents/BG-3h-Quality_UN_EG_TUS2021_FINAL_SENT_rev-E.pdf	EG Time-use	2022
Conceptual and Measurement Framework on Non-Discrimination and Equality: Areas for Statistical Measurement and Data Sources https://view.officeapps.live.com/op/view.aspx?src=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.sdg16hub.org%2Fsites%2Fdefault%2Ffiles%2F2023-04%2FConceptual%2520and%2520Measurement%2520Framework%2520on%2520Discrimination_0.docx&wdOrigin=BROWSELINK	Praia	2021
Defining and Measuring Circular Migration		2016

https://unece.org/info/publications/pub/21847	Steering Group on Migration statistics_ECE	
ED-Data Quality Assessment Framework (ED-DQAF) To Evaluate Administrative Routine Data Systems: Manual for the Conduct of an Evaluation by a National https://uis.unesco.org/sites/default/files/documents/training-workshop-manual-data-quality-assessment-framework-2017-en_0.pdf	UNESCO-UIS	2017
Data Quality Assessment Framework for Administrative Data https://view.officeapps.live.com/op/view.aspx?src=https%3A%2F%2Fuis.unesco.org%2Fsites%2Fdefault%2Ffiles%2Fdocuments%2Fdata-quality-assessment-framework-administrative-2017-en.pdf.xlsx&wdOrigin=BROWSELINK	UNESCO-UIS	2017
Data Quality Assessment Framework for Finance Data https://view.officeapps.live.com/op/view.aspx?src=https%3A%2F%2Fuis.unesco.org%2Fsites%2Fdefault%2Ffiles%2Fdocuments%2Fdata-quality-assessment-framework-light-government-finance-data-2017-en.xlsx&wdOrigin=BROWSELINK	UNESCO-UIS	2017
Data Quality Assessment Framework for Household Surveys https://view.officeapps.live.com/op/view.aspx?src=https%3A%2F%2Fuis.unesco.org%2Fsites%2Fdefault%2Ffiles%2Fdocuments%2Fdata-quality-assessment-framework-household-surveys-2017-en.pdf.xlsx&wdOrigin=BROWSELINK	UNESCO-UIS	2017
Framework for Monitoring Children and Adolescents who are Out-of-School or at Risk of Dropping Out https://uis.unesco.org/sites/default/files/documents/monitoring-education-participation.pdf	UNESCO-UIS	2016
Framework of reference for security and criminal justice statistical systems in Latin America and the Caribbean https://hdl.handle.net/11362/47475	ECLAC	2021
Proposal on a regional framework of indicators for monitoring the sustainable development goals in Latin America and the Caribbean https://repositorio.cepal.org/items/c88406b6-fa17-4378-bd8d-d22faad45dd4	ECLAC	2017
A strategic framework for improving civil registration and vital statistics systems in the Arab region for the period 2021-2025 https://www.unescwa.org/publications/strategic-framework-improving-civil-registration-vital-statistics-systems-Arab-region-period-2021-2025	ESCWA	2022
Disaster-related Statistics Framework (DRSF) https://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/ESCAP.CST_.2018.CRP_.2_Disaster-related_Statistics_Framework.pdf	ESCAP	2018
Developing national capacity in population and social statistics in Asia and the Pacific: a framework https://www.unescap.org/kp/2016/developing-national-capacity-population-and-social-statistics-asia-and-pacific-framework	ESCAP	2016
Indicators		
Indicators for international migration and temporary mobility	EG Migration	2022

https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/Standards-and-Methods/files/technical-report/national-reporting/Indicators-for-international-migration-and-temporary-mobility.pdf		
Gender-relevant SDG indicators https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/gender/documents/gender-relevant-SDG-indicator-November-2021.pdf	IAEG-GS	2021
Global indicator framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/indicators-list/	IAEG-SDGs	2023
Indicators of Gender Equality https://unece.org/info/publications/pub/365413	ECE	2015
Core set of gender indicators for Asia and the Pacific https://www.unescap.org/sites/default/d8files/event-documents/E_ESCAP_CST%284%29_10_ENG.pdf	ESCAP	2015

Technical Reports		
EGRISS Methodological Paper 1 on standardized refugee and IDP identification questions in surveys https://egrisstats.org/resource/methodological-paper-towards-a-standardized-approach-to-identify-idps-refugees-and-related-populations-in-household-surveys/	EGRISS	2023
EGRISS Methodological Paper 2 on a harmonized statistical measure for exits from the stock of internally displaced persons https://egrisstats.org/resource/methodological-paper-on-a-harmonized-statistical-measure-for-exits-from-the-stock-of-internally-displaced-persons/	EGRISS	2023
Data disaggregation of SDG indicators by forced displacement https://www.unhcr.org/media/data-disaggregation-sdg-indicators-forced-displacement?_gl=1*50wkq*_rup_ga*MzE4NjE3NjgwLjE2ODk3NzE0NDI.*_rup_ga_EVDQTJ4LMY*MTY5NzEwOTU3Ny4yMjEuMS4xNjk3MTEzMjA2LjAuMC4w#_ga=2.255828936.1786750508.1696851102-2036944503.1689770773	EGRISS	2020
Mapping Deprived Urban Areas Using Open Geospatial Data and Machine Learning in Africa https://www.mdpi.com/2413-8851/7/4/116	EG Slum Areas	2023
Co-Design Phase #1 Report https://tabby-vacuum-d3b.notion.site/Co-Design-Phase-1-Report-0d1728acba16474eb82fb8b41b35fca1	EG Slum Areas	2023
GLOBAL ACTION PLAN: Accelerating for Transforming Informal Settlements and Slums by 2030 https://unhabitat.org/global-action-plan-accelerating-for-transforming-informal-settlements-and-slums-by-2030#:~:text=The%20Global%20Action%20Plan%20(GAP,triple%20in%20the%20coming%20decades.	EG Slum Areas	2022
Report of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) on human settlements statistics https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/3953005?ln=en	EG Slum Areas	2021
Status of Human Settlements Statistics	EG Slum Areas	2020

https://unhabitat.org/sites/default/files/2020/06/status_of_human_settlement_statistics.pdf		
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Household survey microdata dissemination https://unstats.un.org/iswghs/TaskForcesDetails/hhs-microdata-dissemination	ISWGHS	2023
Consistent measurement of paid and unpaid work activities https://unstats.un.org/iswghs/TaskForcesDetails/consistent-measurement-of-paid-and-unpaid-working-activities	ISWGHS	2020
Disability Measurement and Monitoring Using the Washington Group Disability Questions https://www.washingtongroup-disability.com/fileadmin/uploads/wg/Documents/WG_Resource_Document__4_-_Monitoring_Using_the_WG_Questions__February_2023_.pdf	Washington	2023
Disability Disaggregation: Envisioning Inclusive Development https://www.washingtongroup-disability.com/fileadmin/uploads/wg/Documents/Disaggregation_Executive_Summary__2_March_2018_.pdf	Washington	2018
2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: Selected SDG Indicators Disaggregated by Disability Status https://www.washingtongroup-disability.com/fileadmin/uploads/wg/Documents/Disagregation-Data-Report_.pdf	Washington	2018
Report of Ability of Countries to Disaggregate SDG Indicators by Disability https://www.washingtongroup-disability.com/fileadmin/uploads/wg/Documents/WG_Implementation_Document__10_-_SDG.pdf	Washington	2016
Disaggregation by Disability: A Way Forward https://www.cbm.org/news/news/news-2015/disaggregation-by-disability-a-way-forward/	Washington	2015
Testing the evidence, how good are public sector responsiveness measures and how to improve them? https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/governance/testing-the-evidence-how-good-are-public-sector-responsiveness-measures-and-how-to-improve-them_c1b10334-en	Praia	2020
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Assessment of statistics on work relationships and labour informality https://cea.cepal.org/12/en/documents/diagnostico-estadisticas-relaciones-trabajo-informalidad-laboral	Assessment of statistics on work relationships and labour informality_ECLAC	2023
Regional adaptation of new international guidelines for the measurement of labor statistics through the design of questionnaires and methodological guides	Assessment of statistics on	2018

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Evaluation of Cognitive Tests and formulation of Pilot Questionnaires https://www.ine.gob.cl/docs/default-source/ocupacion-y-desocupacion/publicaciones-y-anuarios/proyecto-bpr-bid-2016-2018/informe-final-consultor%C3%ADa-pruebas-cognitivas.pdf?sfvrsn=ef3bdef6_4	Assessment of statistics on work relationships and labour informality_ECLAC	2017
Emerging trends in census approaches in Asia and the Pacific: with country examples https://www.unescap.org/kp/2021/emerging-trends-census-approaches-asia-and-pacific-country-examples	RSG-Population and Social Statistics_ESCAP	2021
Keeping count: conducting the 2020 round of population and housing censuses during the Covid-19 pandemic https://unece.org/info/Statistics/pub/351673	Steering Group on Population and Housing Censuses_ECE	2021
New frontiers for censuses beyond 2020 https://unece.org/info/Statistics/pub/21852	Steering Group on Population and Housing Censuses_ECE	2020
Measuring population and housing in Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia - Review of practices in the 2010 round of censuses https://unece.org/info/Statistics/pub/21845	Steering Group on Population and Housing Censuses_ECE	2016
Measuring gender-in-trade in Georgia and Kazakhstan https://unece.org/statistics/documents/2023/05/presentations/measuring-gender-trade-kazakhstan	Steering Group on Gender statistics_ECE	2023
Measuring the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on women and men https://unece.org/statistics/documents/2022/05/working-documents/guidance-measuring-impact-covid-19-pandemic-women	Steering Group on Gender statistics_ECE	2021
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Measuring international labour mobility https://unece.org/info/Statistics/pub/21851	Steering Group on Migration statistics_ECE	2018
Defining and measuring circular migration https://unece.org/info/Statistics/pub/21847	Steering Group on Migration statistics_ECE	2016
Measuring change in the socio-economic conditions of migrants		2015

https://unece.org/info/Statistics/pub/21843	Steering Group on Migration statistics_ECE	
Approaches to Measuring Social Exclusion https://unece.org/info/Statistics/pub/367418	Steering Group on Measuring poverty and inequality_ECE	2022
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Growing Challenges for Sustainable Development: Can the UNECE Region Turn the Tide in 2023? https://unece.org/info/publications/pub/376257	ECE	2023
Statistics on Children https://unece.org/info/publications/pub/371869	ECE	2022
Halfway to 2030: How many targets will be achieved in the UNECE region? https://unece.org/info/publications/pub/365798	ECE	2022
Rosetta Stone Analysis Report: Establishing a Concordance between ERCE and TIMSS/PIRLS https://tcg.uis.unesco.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/4/2022/06/Rosetta-Stone_ERCE_Analysis-Report_2022.pdf	UNESCO-UIS	2022
Rosetta Stone Analysis Report: Establishing a Concordance between PASEC and TIMSS/PIRLS https://tcg.uis.unesco.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/4/2022/07/Rosetta-Stone_PASEC_Analysis-Report_2022.pdf	UNESCO-UIS	2022
COVID-19: Monitoring the Impacts on Learning Outcomes (MILO) project https://milo.uis.unesco.org/assessment-blueprints/	UNESCO-UIS	2021
DG 4 Data Digest Using Household Survey Data to Monitor SDG 4 https://uis.unesco.org/sites/default/files/documents/sdg_4_data_digest_2020_eng_web3_2.pdf	UNESCO-UIS	2020
Measuring Scientific and Technological Services (STS): Draft Paper for Consultation https://uis.unesco.org/sites/default/files/documents/measuring-scientific-technological-services-consultation-2017-en.pdf	UNESCO-UIS	2017
Proceedings of the international symposium on the measurement of digital cultural products https://uis.unesco.org/sites/default/files/documents/unesco-proceedings-of-the-international-symposium-on-the-measurement-of-digital-cultural-products.pdf	UNESCO-UIS	2016
Measuring Gender Equality in Science and Engineering Working Paper 2: The SAGA Toolkit https://uis.unesco.org/sites/default/files/documents/saga-toolkit-wp2-2017-en.pdf	UNESCO-UIS	2017
Measuring Gender Equality in Science and Engineering Working Paper 3: The SAGA Survey of Gender Equality in Science, Technology and Innovation Policies	UNESCO-UIS	2018

https://uis.unesco.org/sites/default/files/documents/saga-survey-gender-equality-wp3-2018-en.pdf		
Standards for education spending estimates based on household survey data https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000262804	UNESCO-UIS	2018
Measuring Gender Equality in Science and Engineering Working Paper 1: SAGA Science, Technology and Innovation Gender Objectives List https://uis.unesco.org/sites/default/files/documents/saga-sti-objectives-list-wp1-2016-en.pdf	UNESCO-UIS	2016
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Income Inequality in the Dominican Republic 2012-2019: Methodological Summary and Comparative Results https://hdl.handle.net/11362/48241	ECLAC	2022
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Migración interna y movilidad para trabajar y estudiar en cuatro megápolis de América Latina	ECLAC	2022

https://www.cepal.org/es/publicaciones/48068-migracion-interna-movilidad-trabajar-estudiar-cuatro-megapolis-america-latina		
Decentring GDP: Well-being, care and time https://www.cepal.org/en/publications/48157-decentring-gdp-well-being-care-and-time	ECLAC	2022
Child, early and forced marriage and unions. Harmful practices that deepen gender inequality in Latin America and the Caribbean https://oig.cepal.org/en/documents/child-early-and-forced-marriage-and-unions-harmful-practices-deepen-gender-inequality	ECLAC	2022
Breaking the statistical silence to achieve gender equality by 2030: Application of the information systems pillar of the Montevideo Strategy for Implementation of the Regional Gender Agenda within the sustainable Development Framework by 2030 https://www.cepal.org/en/publications/48372-breaking-statistical-silence-achieve-gender-equality-2030-application-information	ECLAC	2022
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Measuring Discrimination Based on Self-Reporting: State of Play and Challenges https://hdl.handle.net/11362/47097	ECLAC	2021
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Las estadísticas de nacimientos y defunciones en América Latina con miras al seguimiento de la Agenda 2030 para el Desarrollo Sostenible y del Consenso de Montevideo sobre Población y Desarrollo https://www.cepal.org/es/publicaciones/46850-estadisticas-nacimientos-defunciones-america-latina-miras-al-seguimiento-la	ECLAC	2021
Métodos analíticos para evaluar la completitud y la calidad del registro de las defunciones: estado actual de los conocimientos https://www.cepal.org/es/publicaciones/46699-metodos-analiticos-evaluar-la-completitud-la-calidad-registro-defunciones-estado	ECLAC	2021
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Repository of information on time use in Latin America and the Caribbean https://oig.cepal.org/en/infographics/repository-information-time-use-latin-america-and-caribbean-0	ECLAC	2021
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What is the scope of non-contributory transfers in Latin America? Discrepancies Between Surveys and Records https://hdl.handle.net/11362/43642	ECLAC	2018
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Experiencias, buenas prácticas y desafíos para los sistemas estadísticos nacionales de los países de américa latina frente a la ronda de censos de población y vivienda de 2020 https://celade.cepal.org/censosinfo/documentos/libro_agci_seminario_nov_2017-2.pdf	ECLAC	2018
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Adjusting Survey Income to National Accounts: A Review of the Literature https://hdl.handle.net/11362/37957	ECLAC	2015
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Tracking progress towards the SDGs: measuring the otherwise ambiguous progress https://www.unescap.org/resources/working-paper-series-sdwp05may-2017-tracking-progress-towards-sdgs-measuring-otherwise	ESCAP	2017
Assessment of GIS for the population and housing census and agricultural census in the Sudan https://www.unescwa.org/publications/gis-population-housing-agriculture-census-sudan	ESCWA	2022
Assessment of GIS for the population and housing census in Iraq https://www.unescwa.org/publications/assessment-gis-population-housing-census-iraq	ESCWA	2022
Dissemination and use of data from population and housing census: Emerging methods and lessons learned https://www.unescwa.org/publications/dissemination-data-population-housing-census	ESCWA	2021

Measuring sustainable development goals indicators through population and housing censuses and civil registration and vital statistics data https://www.unescwa.org/publications/measuring-sustainable-development-goals-indicators-through-population-and-housing	ESCWA	2021
Self-enumeration/response in population and housing census using the Internet with reference to Arab countries: Opportunities, challenges and good practices https://www.unescwa.org/publications/self-enumeration-response-population-housing-census-internet-arab-countries	ESCWA	2021
Evaluation of the age-sex reporting in recent censuses in some UNESCWA countries https://www.unescwa.org/publications/evaluation-age-sex-reporting-census-escwa-countries	ESCWA	2021
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Use of administrative registers in population and housing censuses https://www.unescwa.org/publications/use-administrative-registers-population-and-housing-censuses	ESCWA	2016
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Method protocol for the evaluation of census population data by age and sex https://www.un.org/development/desa/pd/sites/www.un.org.development.desa.pd/files/undesa_pd_2022_tp-methodprotocol.pdf	UN Population Division	2022
Selecting adolescent birth rates (10-14 and 15-19 years) for monitoring and reporting on Sustainable Development Goals https://www.un.org/development/desa/pd/sites/www.un.org.development.desa.pd/files/undesa_pd_2022_tp_selecting-abr-data-for-sdg-reporting.pdf	UN Population Division	2022
Data and methods for the production of national population estimates: An overview and analysis of available metadata https://www.un.org/development/desa/pd/sites/www.un.org.development.desa.pd/files/files/documents/2020/Sep/un_2020_techpaper1.pdf	UN Population Division	2020
Development, validation and testing of a methodology for SDG indicator 10.7.2 on migration policies https://www.un.org/development/desa/pd/sites/www.un.org.development.desa.pd/files/files/documents/2020/Jan/un_2019_techpaper3.pdf	UN Population Division	2019
R Scripts for computing adult and maternal mortality from DHS sibling survival histories https://www.un.org/development/desa/pd/sites/www.un.org.development.desa.pd/files/files/documents/2020/Jan/un_2019_techpaper2.pdf	UN Population Division	2019
Methods for estimating and projecting key family planning indicators among all women of reproductive age https://www.un.org/development/desa/pd/sites/www.un.org.development.desa.pd/files/files/documents/2020/Jan/un_2018_techpaper2.pdf	UN Population Division	2018

Analytical Methods to Evaluate the Completeness and Quality of Death Registration: Current State of Knowledge https://www.un.org/development/desa/pd/sites/www.un.org.development.desa.pd/files/files/documents/2020/Jan/un_2017_techpaper2.pdf	UN Population Division	2017
Overview of the principles and international experiences in implementing record linkage mechanisms to assess completeness of death registration https://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/publications/pdf/technical/TP2017-5.pdf	UN Population Division	2017

Standards		
Standards and best practices for survey data documentation https://unstats.un.org/iswghs/documents/ISWGHS-metadata-20221123.pdf	ISWGHS	2022
Criteria for the implementation of the guidelines on data flows and global data reporting for the Sustainable Development Goal https://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/50th-session/documents/2019-2-IAEG-SDG-E.pdf	IAEG-SDGs	2019
Principle of Good Practice in Learning Assessment https://uis.unesco.org/sites/default/files/documents/principles-good-practice-learning-assessments-2017-en.pdf	UNESCO-UIS	2017
Quality Criteria in the Estimation of Indicators from Household Surveys: An Application to International Migration	ECLAC	2020

Annex 2: Catalogue of applied tools and solutions the groups developed or contributed to:

Question sets/ Modules/ Model questionnaires		
Suggested questions on international migration (available in 6 languages) https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/sconcerns/migration/	EG Migration	2021
Minimum Harmonized Instrument for the collection of time-use data https://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/53rd-session/documents/BG-3h-TimeUseStats-rev2-E.pdf	EG Time-use	2022
Time-Use during crises instrument - background questionnaire https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/time-use/time-use-expert-group/Background-domains-questionnaire-for-TU-during-crises-final.pdf	EG Time-use	2022
Survey modules for SDG16 indicators https://unstats.un.org/iswghs/TaskForcesDetails/hhs-module-on-sdg-16-indicators	ISWGHS	2022
WG ILO Labor Force Survey Disability Module https://www.washingtongroup-disability.com/question-sets/wg-ilo-labor-force-survey-disability-module-lfs-dm/	Washington	2023
WG Short Set on Functioning https://www.washingtongroup-disability.com/question-sets/wg-short-set-on-functioning-wg-ss/	Washington	2022
WG Short Set on Functioning – Enhanced https://www.washingtongroup-disability.com/question-sets/wg-short-set-on-functioning-enhanced-wg-ss-enhanced/	Washington	2022

WG Extended Set on Functioning https://www.washingtongroup-disability.com/question-sets/wg-extended-set-on-functioning-wg-es/	Washington	2022
WG/UNICEF Child Functioning Module in Different Languages https://data.unicef.org/resources/module-child-functioning/	Washington	2022
An Introduction to the Washington Group on Disability Statistics Question Sets https://www.washingtongroup-disability.com/fileadmin/uploads/wg/Documents/WG_Resource_Document__5_-_The_WG_Primer_-_An_Introduction_to_the_WG_Tools__February_2023_.pdf	Washington	2020
Module on Child Functioning: Tabulation plans, narrative and syntaxes https://data.unicef.org/resources/module-child-functioning-tabulation-plan-narrative/	Washington	2017
WG/UNICEF Child Functioning Module https://www.washingtongroup-disability.com/question-sets/wg-unicef-child-functioning-module-cfm/	Washington	2016
Participation in Political and Public Affairs Draft Questionnaire https://view.officeapps.live.com/op/view.aspx?src=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.sdg16hub.org%2Fsites%2Fdefault%2Ffiles%2F2023-06%2FParticipation%2520Qre_2%2520June%25202023.docx&wdOrigin=BROWSELINK	Praia	2023
Non-discrimination and Equality Draft Questionnaire https://view.officeapps.live.com/op/view.aspx?src=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.sdg16hub.org%2Fsites%2Fdefault%2Ffiles%2F2023-06%2FDisc%2520Questionnaire_31%2520May.docx&wdOrigin=BROWSELINK	Praia	2023
Non-discrimination and Equality Questionnaire Protocol for the Conduct of the Cognitive Interview Pre-Test https://view.officeapps.live.com/op/view.aspx?src=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.sdg16hub.org%2Fsites%2Fdefault%2Ffiles%2F2023-06%2FPraia%2520Group_Discrimination_cognitive%2520testing%2520protocol_5%2520June.docx&wdOrigin=BROWSELINK	Praia	2023
Adaptación Regional de Nuevas Directrices Internacionales para la Medición de las Estadísticas del Trabajo https://www.ine.gob.cl/docs/default-source/ocupacion-y-desocupacion/publicaciones-y-anuarios/proyecto-bpr-bid-2016-2018/cuestionario-y-gu%C3%ADa-metodol%C3%B3gica.pdf?sfvrsn=32a9d67f_4	Assessment of statistics on work relationships and labour informality_ECLAC	2019
Questionnaires for the document "Diagnosis and recommendations to integrate administrative records related to children. Use of administrative records for better statistics on children and adolescents" (in Annex 2) https://cea.cepal.org/12/en/documents/diagnosis-and-recommendations-integrate-administrative-records-related-children-use	Recommendations for the integration of administrative records related to children_ECLAC	2023
Harmonized survey module for poverty measurement	ECE	2021

https://statswiki.unece.org/login.action?os_destination=%2Fspaces%2Fviewspace.action%3Fkey%3DHSQ&permissionViolation=true		
Harmonized survey module for measuring migration and remittances https://statswiki.unece.org/login.action?os_destination=%2Fspaces%2Fviewspace.action%3Fkey%3DHSQ&permissionViolation=true	ECE	2021
Measuring Household Expenditure on Education A Guidebook for designing household survey questionnaires https://uis.unesco.org/sites/default/files/documents/measuring-household-expenditure-education-2018-en.pdf	UNESCO-UIS	2018
Catalogue 2.0 of Learning Assessments Questionnaire https://uis.unesco.org/sites/default/files/documents/uis-catalogue-2.0-learning-assessments-questionnaire-2017-en.pdf	UNESCO-UIS	2017
SDG4 Data Mapping Questionnaire https://view.officeapps.live.com/op/view.aspx?src=https%3A%2F%2Fuis.unesco.org%2Fsites%2Fdefault%2Ffiles%2Fdocuments%2Fsdg4-data-mapping-questionnaire-2017-en_0.xlsx&wdOrigin=BROWSELINK	UNESCO-UIS	2017

Repository		
Arab Population and Housing Censuses https://www.unescwa.org/tools/census	TF on Population and Housing Censuses in the Arab Countries_ESCWA	—
Data Integration Community of Practice https://www.unescap.org/our-work/statistics/communities	RSG-Population and Social Statistics_ESCAP	2020
UNECE repository and networking platform on gender identity https://statswiki.unece.org/login.action?os_destination=%2Fpages%2Fviewpage.action%3FpageId%3D320996894&permissionViolation=true	Steering Group on Gender statistics_ECE	2021
Database on Innovations in Migration Statistics https://statswiki.unece.org/login.action?os_destination=%2Fpages%2Fviewpage.action%3FspaceKey%3DDIMiS%26title%3DDIMiS%2BHome&permissionViolation=true	Steering Group on Migration statistics_ECE	2022
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Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean https://oig.cepal.org/en	ECLAC	—
Resource Platform on Environment Statistics	ESCAP	2021

https://stat-confluence.escap.un.org/display/RPOES/Resource+Platform+on+Environment+Statistics		
Get Every One in the Picture, Civil Registration and Vital Statistics in Asia and The Pacific https://getinthepicture.org	ESCAP	—
Technical Working Group on Disaster-related Statistics in Asia and the Pacific (TWG-DRS) Community of Practice https://stat-confluence.escap.un.org/pages/viewpage.action?pageId=11141432	ESCAP	—
Measuring Adult Mortality Community of Practice (MAM-CoP)	ESCAP	—

Metadata		
SDG Indicators Metadata repository https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/	IAEG-SDGs	—
Metadata for the global and thematic indicators for the follow-up and review of SDG 4 and Education 2030 https://uis.unesco.org/sites/default/files/documents/sdg4-metadata-global-thematic-indicators-en.pdf	UNESCO-UIS	2018

Toolkit		
Compilation of tools and resources for data disaggregation https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/Compilation-of-tools-and-resources-for-data-disaggregation-Aug-2021.pdf	EGRISS	2021
The Earth Observations Toolkit for Sustainable Cities and Human Settlements https://eotoolkit.unhabitat.org/	EG Slum Areas	2021
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The Data Collection Tools Developed by the Washington Group on Disability Statistics and their Recommended Use https://www.washingtongroup-disability.com/fileadmin/uploads/wg/Documents/WG_Implementation_Document__1_-_Data_Collection_Tools_Developed_by_the_Washington_Group.pdf	Washington	2020
IAEG-SDG series of tools and resources for countries on data disaggregation https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/iaeg-sdgs/disaggregation/	IAEG-SDGs	2018-2021
Every Policy is Connected (EPiC) Tool https://www.unescap.org/our-work/statistics/EPIC	RSG-Population and Social Statistics_ESCAP	2018
Learning data toolkit https://learningdatatoolkit.org/	UNESCO-UIS	2022
Data Collection Instruments		2017

https://uis.unesco.org/sites/default/files/documents/data-collection-instruments-2017-en.pdf	UNESCO-UIS	
Policy Linking Toolkit (PLT) https://gaml.uis.unesco.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2021/03/Policy_Linking_for_Measuring_Global_Learning_Outcomes_Dec-2020.pdf	UNESCO-UIS	2023
Institutional environment assessment for household surveys https://view.officeapps.live.com/op/view.aspx?src=https%3A%2F%2Fuis.unesco.org%2Fsites%2Fdefault%2Ffiles%2Fdocuments%2Finstitutional-environment-assessment-household-survey-data-2017-en.xlsx&wdOrigin=BROWSELINK	UNESCO-UIS	2017
Toolkit for the National Strategy for the Development of Education Statistics https://view.officeapps.live.com/op/view.aspx?src=https%3A%2F%2Fuis.unesco.org%2Fsites%2Fdefault%2Ffiles%2Fdocuments%2Ftoolkit-national-strategy-development-education-statistics-2017-en.xlsx&wdOrigin=BROWSELINK	UNESCO-UIS	2017
Summary template of data quality assessment results https://uis.unesco.org/sites/default/files/documents/summary-template-household-survey-data-quality-2017-en_0.pdf	UNESCO-UIS	2017
Results Reporting Template for the SDG 4 Data Mapping Questionnaire https://uis.unesco.org/sites/default/files/documents/results-reporting-template-sdg4-questionnaire-2017-en.pdf	UNESCO-UIS	2017
Mapping of education financing flows and data sources https://view.officeapps.live.com/op/view.aspx?src=https%3A%2F%2Fuis.unesco.org%2Fsites%2Fdefault%2Ffiles%2Fdocuments%2Ftemplate-education-financing-flows-data-sources-mapping.xlsx&wdOrigin=BROWSELINK	UNESCO-UIS	2015
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Environment Statistics Diagnostic Tool https://stat-confluence.escap.un.org/display/RPOES/Tools%3A+Diagnostic+Tool	ESCAP	—
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Time use during crisis rapid instrument video https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TblvW8YeM44	EG Time-use	2022
Policy relevance: Making the case for time-use data collections in support of SDGs monitoring https://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/51st-session/documents/BG-Item3m-PolicyRelevance-E.pdf	EG Time-use	2020
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Does The WG-SS Identify All People with Disabilities, And Does It Matter? https://www.washingtongroup-disability.com/wg-blog/does-the-wg-ss-identify-all-people-with-disabilities-and-does-it-matter-70/	Washington	2019
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Online Webinar: UNICEF Disability Data Collection – and Companion Booklet https://www.washingtongroup-disability.com/resources/online-webinar-unicef-disability-data-collection-and-companion-booklet-63/	Washington	2019
Webinar: 18th Annual Meeting of the Washington Group on Disability Statistics: Review and Outcomes https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-AzssYkEKA0	Washington	2019
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Child Disability Training Videos https://data.unicef.org/resources/child-disability-training-videos/	Washington	2019
Webinar: An overview of Data Production and Analysis Using the WG Tools https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fwG7hQXKVJI	Washington	2018
E-Learning: Collecting Data for the Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Humanitarian Action – The Application of the WGQs https://www.humanity-inclusion.org.uk/en/projects/disability-data-in-humanitarian-action	Washington	—
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E-Learning for SDG indicator 3.7.2 https://www.un.org/development/desa/pd/sites/www.un.org.development.desa.pd/files/undesa_pd_2020_sdg372_elearning_tool.pdf https://www.un.org/development/desa/pd/file/10791	UN Population Division	2020
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Workshop on strengthening the collection and use of international migration data for development	UN Population Division	2015

Annex 3: Questionnaires used for data collection:

a) Questionnaire to Chairs of groups in the area of social and demographic statistics reporting to the United Nations Statistical Commission and UN regional statistical bodies.

1. Name of the group:

2. URL of the group's website:

3. The current Chair of the group (country or institution):

4. The focal point for the group in the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) / Statistics Division of the respective regional commission:

5. Contact information of the group's secretariat (name and contact details):

6. To which intergovernmental body does the group report? (E.g., Statistical Commission, regional statistical bodies, other)

   Choose an item.

   If other, please specify:

7. When was the group recognised (year) and in which session (session number of the Statistical Commission or the regional statistical body)?

8. What is the expected duration / timeframe for the group's work?

9. What is the group's mandate?

10. Does the group have an annual work plan? Please provide a link, attach a workplan or enlist the activities developed and the activities under development.

11. What is the group's geographical coverage?

Choose an item.

12. What type of group is it? (E.g.: expert group, task force, city group etc.)

Choose an item.

If other, please specify:

13. What statistical domain(s) does the group cover (using CSA 2.0)?

14. Who are the members and observers (countries and institutions)? Please list.

15. What is the membership level of the group?

Choose an item.

16. Since 2015, which reports has the group submitted to the United Nations Statistical Commission or regional statistical bodies? Please provide a link or attach.

17. Since 2015, what methodological work (such as international classifications, principles and recommendations, manuals, handbooks, guidelines, conceptual frameworks etc.) has the group developed or contributed to? Please provide a link or attach.

18. Since 2015, what applied tools and solutions (such as model questionnaires, toolkits, methodologies, reference materials, training materials) has the group developed or contributed to? Please provide a link or attach.

19. Does the group have a specific population group as the focus for its work? If so, which one(s)?

20. How does the group disseminate its outputs? Please enlist UN Statistics Wikis, newsletters, blogs, institutional repositories for information sharing, etc.

21. Does the group collaborate with other groups? If yes, name the key groups.

22. As the Chair of this group, in terms of the production of more granular and more timely social and demographic data:

    a. What concerns, challenges, and shortcomings has the group identified in the area of population and social statistics?

    b. Are there any perspectives or successful experiences from the group that you believe should be considered by the FoC "*for an agile and more responsive system of social and demographic statistics, in line with the central promise of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to leave no one behind, while anticipating data needs beyond 2030"?*

b) Questionnaire to country members of the Friends of the Chair Group on Social and Demographic Statistics

1. Name of the group:

2. URL of the group's website:

3. The current Chair of the group (country or institution):

4. The focal point for the group in the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) / Statistics Division of the respective regional commission:

5. Contact information of the group's secretariat (name and contact details):

6. To which intergovernmental body does the group report? (E.g., Statistical Commission, regional statistical bodies, other)

    Choose an item.

    If other, please specify:

7. When was the group recognised (year) and in which session (session number of the Statistical Commission or the regional statistical body)?

8. What is the expected duration / timeframe for the group's work?

9. What is the group's mandate?

10. Does the group have an annual work plan? Please provide a link, attach a workplan or enlist the activities developed and the activities under development.

11. What is the group's geographical coverage?

Choose an item.

12. What type of group is it? (E.g.: expert group, task force, city group etc.)

Choose an item.

If other, please specify:

13. What statistical domain(s) does the group cover (using CSA 2.0)?

14. Who are the members and observers (countries and institutions)? Please list.

15. What is the membership level of the group?

Choose an item.

16. Since 2015, which reports has the group submitted to the United Nations Statistical Commission or regional statistical bodies? Please provide a link or attach.

17. Since 2015, what methodological work (such as international classifications, principles and recommendations, manuals, handbooks, guidelines, conceptual frameworks etc.) has the group developed or contributed to? Please provide a link or attach.

18. Since 2015, what applied tools and solutions (such as model questionnaires, toolkits, methodologies, reference materials, training materials) has the group developed or contributed to? Please provide a link or attach.

19. Does the group have a specific population group as the focus for its work? If so, which one(s)?

20. How does the group disseminate its outputs? Please enlist UN Statistics Wikis, newsletters, blogs, institutional repositories for information sharing, etc.

21. Does the group collaborate with other groups? If yes, name the key groups.

22. As the Chair of this group, in terms of the production of more granular and more timely social and demographic data:

    a. What concerns, challenges, and shortcomings has the group identified in the area of population and social statistics?

    b. Are there any perspectives or successful experiences from the group that you believe should be considered by the FoC "*for an agile and more responsive system of social and demographic statistics, in line with the central promise of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to leave no one behind, while anticipating data needs beyond 2030"?*

c) Questionnaire to selected UN agencies and Secretariat entities

1. What is the name of the agency, fund, programme or Secretariat entity?

2. To which intergovernmental body does the agency, fund, programme or Secretariat entity report? (E.g., Statistical Commission, regional statistical bodies, other)

   Choose an item.

   If other, please specify:

3. Under which statistical domain(s) does your agency, fund, programme or Secretariat entity produce statistics (using CSA 2.0)?

4. Since 2015, which reports has the agency, fund, programme, or Secretariat entity submitted to the United Nations Statistical Commission or regional statistical bodies? Please provide a link or attach.

5. Since 2015, what methodological work (such as regional/international classifications, principles and recommendations, manuals, handbooks, guidelines, conceptual frameworks, indicators, and metadata) has the agency, fund, programme, or Secretariat entity developed or contributed to produce high-quality statistics? Please provide a link or attach. (Please include activities currently under development as well)

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6. Since 2015, what applied tools and solutions (such as model questionnaires, toolkits, reference materials, training materials, metadata) has the agency, fund, programme, or Secretariat entity developed or contributed to? Please provide a link or attach.

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7. Since 2015, please describe any projects of technical assistance or capacity building activities of the agency, fund, programme, or Secretariat entity related to social and demographic statistics. Please provide a link or attach.

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8. Does your agency, fund, programme, or Secretariat entity have information systems, platforms or geospatial visualisation tools that integrate data bases, indicators and other resources related to social and demographic statistics? Please provide a link or attach.

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9. Who are the principal partners in the above-mentioned projects or activities?

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10. Does the agency, fund, programme, or Secretariat entity request information on social and demographic statistics from countries through questionnaires? If so, please provide a copy of such questionnaire(s).

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11. In terms of the production at the country level of more granular and more timely social and demographic data to inform the SDGs:

    a. What concerns, challenges, and shortcomings has the agency, fund or programme identified in its work?

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    b. Are there any perspectives or successful experiences from the agency, fund, programme, or Secretariat entity that you believe should be considered by the FoC *"for an agile and more responsive system of social and demographic statistics, in line with the central promise of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to leave no one behind, while anticipating data needs beyond 2030"?*